

number of illustrations. Some of the essays were published by us at the time. Amongst those not given by us are a long and valuable memoir by Mr. R. Ritchie, "On Ventilation and Warming of Buildings, and Heating of Baths, as practised by the Ancients," and an essay "On the Geometric Principle of Beauty in the Mouldings of Ancient Greek Architecture," by Mr. D. R. Hay.

**Proposal for a new Cattle Market for the Supply of London.** By W. WILSON, C.E. London, 1851. Waterlow and Sons.

THE site proposed by Mr. Wilson is part of the large tract of land which lies on the north bank of the Thames, to the eastward of the new docks now in the course of formation near the mouth of the River Lea, and on the line of the North Woolwich branch of the Eastern Counties Railway. A large plan for a market accompanies the pamphlet.

**The Royal Guide to Wax Flower Modelling.** By Mrs. PEACHEY, Artiste to her Majesty. Rathbone-place, 1851.

ORDINARY ingenuity and industry will enable any lady, by means of this book, to master a pleasing and not useless accomplishment, and to build up enduring representations to adorn her rooms, of the sweet flowers which had their birth

"To minister delight to man—  
To beautify the earth,"

and die too soon.

The book is as gay as summer, and the language as flowery as Flora herself could desire to be addressed in. In the next edition the leafy luxuriance should be a little pruned, and the fruit will be easier seen. The instructions are clear, and the illustrations pretty. We happen to love flowers dearly, and we like those who love them too.

"Flowers are the brightest things which earth  
On her broad bosom loves to cherish."

And when we cannot obtain those "pencilled by the hand of God," desire nothing better than Mrs. Peachey's "counterfeit presentments."

#### READING FOR RUNNERS.

**The Road.** By Nimrod. With Illustrative Woodcuts. Murray, Albemarle-street. 1851.

**The Turf.** By Nimrod. With Illustrative Woodcuts. Murray, Albemarle-street.

**James's Fables of Æsop.** One hundred original Woodcuts. Murray, Albemarle-street. 1851.

**On the Life and Writings of Addison and "Horace Walpole."** By Thomas Babington Macaulay. Longman, Brown, Green, and Longmans. 1852.

Murray's "Reading for the Rail," and Longman's "Traveller's Library," must be paying speculations, since the issues proceed so steadily. And they cannot but be successful, considering their sterling merit. In such an instance as that of "James's Fables of Æsop," with such cuts, it would have been utterly impossible that a book like this could have been got up and issued for half-a-crown, unless a profit had been previously realised for it in a more expensive form. The shilling pamphlet on Addison is reprinted from Mr. Macaulay's "Critical and Historical Essays," and, like those which it here accompanies, needs no special recommendation by us.

**GOVERNMENT SCHOOL OF MINES.**—On Tuesday last, Mr. A. C. Ramsay delivered the introductory lecture of a course to be given by him at the Museum on Geology. On Wednesday, the 7th, Mr. W. W. Smith gave his introductory lecture on Mining and Mineralogy. Dr. Percy followed on the 8th, on Metallurgy.

**THE BRITISH ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.**—Another visit to the city antiquities will be made by this Association on the 14th inst., when Barber's Hall, in Aldersgate, St. James-in-the-Wall, St. Giles's Cripplegate, and Carpenter's Hall will be visited; a paper will be read by Mr. Pettigrew at Barber's Hall; and a dinner discussed at Mason's Hall Tavern, Basinghall-street, in the afternoon.

#### MISCELLANEA.

**RELICS AT WANDSWORTH.**—The course of a recent ramble in Surrey brought me to the pleasant village of Wandsworth, or Wandlessworth, as it used to be called, from the river Wandle on which it is situate,—a stream dear to the hearts of all true "Waltonians," on account of the excellence of the trout to be found in it. On walking up to a small Roman Catholic church built not many years ago, my attention was excited by an erection against the west wall, which at a distance resembled an altar, but upon examination proved to be composed of three fragments of stone, each about 3 feet to 3½ feet long, and 1½ foot deep, which had once formed the basis of three sets of clustered columns of a late period of pointed architecture. Upon inquiry I found that they were dug up when excavating for the inclosure of the church, the minister of which placed them in the position they now occupy. Where did they come from? None of the county histories which I have consulted mention any building formerly existing in or near that place such as these relics can have belonged to; but perhaps one of your correspondents may be able to inform me. There is a tradition that a house in the town was honoured with a visit from the "virgin queen" in one of her royal progresses. Is this building now in existence? A. W. H.

**THE ROYAL SCOTTISH ACADEMY.**—The annual report of the Council of this Academy has been prepared. It congratulates the Academy on the settlement of the whole question of its future position and rank in co-ordination with the Royal Academy of London, a position and rank for which the Council express their gratitude to Government and Parliament on the one hand, and to the city authorities of Edinburgh on the other. The moiety of the new edifice, with its site on the mound, conjointly with the Scottish National Gallery, as our readers already know, is to be appropriated to the Royal Scottish Academy, on principles and conditions somewhat analogous to those on which the Royal Academy of London is accommodated in a portion of the National Gallery here. In gratitude to Lord Rutherford, as Lord Advocate, to Sir William Gibson Craig, M.P., and to Lord Cockburn, an old supporter of the Scottish Academy, the president, Sir John Watson Gordon, is spontaneously painting portraits of these gentlemen, and the Council have employed him to paint one of the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, Sir William Johnston, the whole to be added to the gallery of the Academy.

**SOCIETY OF ARTS.**—On Wednesday, the 7th inst., the fifth lecture on the Great Exhibition, as suggested by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, was given by Dr. Lyon Playfair, on "The Chemical Principles involved in the Manufactures shown at the Great Exhibition as a Proof of the Necessity of an Industrial Education." It was an excellent lecture; and we are glad to find that the discourse is to be published. It is to be hoped that the society will distribute it at the various manufactories and workshops wherein most of the articles were fashioned to constitute that Great Exhibition. A visitor present proposed, in a very praiseworthy manner, to commence a subscription, in order to defray the expense of distributing it, but the proposition was not very warmly received. We hope it is the intention of the society to take it into their own hands, and distribute it and the other lectures far and wide.

**A STEPHENSON MONUMENT AT NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.**—If a monument to the maturer of the railway locomotive be appropriate anywhere, it must be preeminently so at Newcastle, and we do not see how the Northumbrians can now delay a movement to that end. But don't clothe him in a Roman toga, says the *Gateshead Observer*; and assuredly the idea of decking out such a man in the secondhand clothes of old Rome is a somewhat incongruous one. There was little of the classic in his composition; yet a good deal of the Doric; and we cannot well conceive of even his statue looking down upon the

Roman togery with any other expression than one of grim sarcasm. Even "dourishes" to his name, such as knighthood and the appendage F.R.S., &c., he rejected, though he could accept the honour of president to a mechanics' institute; and on this characteristic ground the editor of the local journal just named suggests that the most fitting monument to him would be a "Stephenson Institute," to be erected at the north end of the High Level-bridge, as part of the approach to that viaduct from the square of St. Nicholas. No more appropriate monument can well be conceived: it would have had his own approval, and as remarked, would be a means of elevating the "order" to which he belonged, and which he so greatly adorned.

**THE SCOTCH IRON TRADE.**—It is reported that last week, at Glasgow, prices of pig-iron were on the turn in favour of buyers. Warrants f.o.b. were quoted 38s. cash; No. 1, 38s. 6d. cash; and No. 1, Gartsherrie, 40s. 6d. cash against bill of lading, with little doing. The annual circular from Glasgow, of date 31st ult., has been sent us by Mr. Hu. Ferguson. We give some extracts from it:—In the unparalleled depression of 1842-3, best brands of pig-iron were sold at 35s. to 36s. cash. The average price of 1851 is 40s. against 44s. 4d. in 1850. The extreme figures it touched those years are 44s. and 37s., and 50s. and 41s. respectively. The stock at the various depots in England barely reaches an average, and there appears no reason to doubt the universal belief that it is remarkably low throughout foreign markets. In this locality there is, however, a considerable increase over 1850. The exports in 1851 were 452,758 tons, against 324,659 tons in 1850. We cannot overlook the fact of the discovery of immense fields of ironstone, and the erection, in other parts of the kingdom, of new works for reducing this ore. This may possibly affect Scotch pig-iron by supplying districts hitherto dependent on Scotland; nor will the American presidential message—recommending an increase of import-duty on foreign iron—be without some influence on the trade, whatever the ultimate result may be; and, till the European continent presents omens more peaceful and prosperous than are just now visible, the trade here need not expect any impetus by increased demand from that quarter. In fine, if no decided increase of demand is destined to be experienced in 1852, neither is it to be expected that the production will be much, if at all, increased; and, if we have no important advance in the price, that we have at all events arrived at a point, beneath which it is difficult to understand where the trade could succeed in finding a standing position. Bar-iron has been remarkably steady, having varied only 5s. per ton throughout the whole year, and the market now closing without animation at 51. 5s. ordinary brands.

**ELECTRO-TELEGRAPHIC PROGRESS IN RUSSIA.**—Lieutenant Silemens, inventor of the electro-magnetic telegraphic apparatus employed in Germany, has set out for St. Petersburg, by desire of the Czar. He is ordered to suspend a line, in the first instance, between the capital and Moscow, and afterwards another, connecting both with Warsaw and Odessa. Other lines will extend to the Caucasus, to the Ural, and the principal seaports.

**HEALTH ACT IN CARDIFF.**—At a meeting of the Cardiff Board of Health, held on Friday, the 3rd, Mr. Rammell's plan for the drainage of this town was adopted, and resolutions were passed requesting Mr. Rammell to furnish the board with a statement of the amount of his charge for preparing plan of drainage, and report thereon; for making all the working drawings, superintending the construction of the works, and performing, with regard to the same, all the duties of superintending engineer; also to prepare a specification of the various quantities of pipes required for the works, in order that advertisements may be issued for tenders to supply the same. The clerk was directed to inquire of Government, or of one of the insurance companies, whether they would advance the money required for draining purposes on the security of the rates, and in accordance with the provisions of the Public Health Act.